

## The Independent.

OSKALOOSA, KANSAS.

J. W. ROBERTS, Editor.

Saturday, October 29, 1864.

## Union Republican Ticket.

For President  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN.**  
For Vice President  
**ANDREW JOHNSON.**

For Congress, GEN. A. L. LEE, of Danphin.  
For Governor, SOLOMON O. THAYER, of Douglas.  
Lieut. Gov. JOHN J. INGALLS, of Atchison.  
Sec. of State, WM. R. SAUNDERS, of C. City.  
Treasurer, Capt. J. R. McCLURE, of Riley.  
Auditor, ASA HAIRGROVE, of Lyon.  
Atty. General, H. GRISWOLD, of Leavenworth.  
Supt. Pub. Inst. Rev. J. S. BROWN, of Douglas.  
Associate Judge, S. A. KINGMAN, of Brown.

Judge of the District Court, 3d Judicial District,  
DAVID BROCKWAY, of Topeka.

## County Ticket.

For Senator,  
JAMES H. JONES.  
Clerk of District Court,  
J. H. BERRY, Esq., E. S. CONWELL.  
Probate Judge, (by Request),  
J. W. ROBERTS.  
County Attorney,  
JUDGE AZEL SPALDING.  
Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
ROBERT CROSBY.

## Who is to Blame?

It is very evident that somebody is to blame for mixing up politics with the call upon the militia of the State. Who is it? Let us state a few facts:

In this County the first effort to manufacture political capital is made by a faction, on the way to the border, who hold a caucus and nominate a ticket. That faction is in the interest of Senator Lane.

Arrived at the rendezvous, and Lane and Blunt make political speeches. At once the militia begin to suspect a trick, and great discontent prevails. To prevent the total demoralization of the forces called out, Gen. Deitzler issues an order forbidding the discussion of politics in the camps. This was right. But the evil seed had been sown all ready. The citizen soldiery had been suddenly called from home to defend the State from imminent peril. They had left every thing and rushed to arms with unbounded and unparalleled patriotism; and they knew that loved ones at home were suffering privations, if not absolute want arising from their absence. Is it any wonder they felt deeply—that discontent prevailed and spread among the ranks? Not at all. The story was set afloat that Lane wished to make political capital out of the call, and Carney wanted to sell his old bacon.

Now, there is sin somewhere in this matter; and we will tell exactly where. It rests upon the shoulders of every one who attempted to make political capital out of the call, no difference what party he belongs to. Those men who held their caucuses in this County are to blame. Lane and Blunt who made speeches are to blame, and every other individual who gave aid and counsel to these acts and others like them. Thus far, we have heard of no political action taken by any parties not in the interest of Lane, but if there are any, we denounce them.

It is an outrage to have politics lugged in at such a time. Such action betrays distrust. It is hardly a matter of surprise that so many of the militia returned home before the campaign was over; for they felt that they were humbugged. This, we are told, was a prominent feeling in camp. Our scouts had been to Lexington and all the intermediate country, and found no enemy; and the impression prevailed that Price was gone, and that there was no need that they should remain longer in the field. This was a mistake, and it was all wrong to leave without orders or a permit; utterly wrong; and as the result proved, might have endangered the State. But we charge the demagogues who set politics afloat with the evil. They are the ones to blame. The militia believed they were humbugged. They had rushed to arms nobly. Was the call a trick? They thought so; and hence their demoralization.

Let the blame fall where it primarily belongs, on the heads of the political wire-workers.

It is just as bad to turn a call to arms to political ends, as it is to make the call for that purpose in the first place—just as bold for Lane or any other man, to run politics in the camps of the militia, as for Carney to call them out for political ends. Remember this, citizens of Kansas, and cast a ballot on the 29th of November that shall tell for the overthrow of every demagogue who attempted to make political capital in the camps of the militia.

As we said last week, there is no safety for us as a State, if we cannot keep our calls to arms free from the tricks of politicians. We must have

these matters separate, or the citizens will not heed the calls to arms.

It matters not the least to what party a man belongs, he is an enemy to the State the moment he begins to mix in politics with military movements. We trust the people everywhere will rebuke all who are guilty in this instance by overwhelmingly defeating them at the polls.

## Starting Disclosures!—Colonels Crawford and Cloud Government Robbers!

It will be remembered that while in command on the Border, Gen. Ewing ordered the seizure of some contraband cotton on the way from Fort Smith to Leavenworth. Alexander McDonald and Fox Diefendorf sued for the recovery of the cotton in the U. S. District Court, Mo., lost the case and filed a petition for the remission of the penalty. On their demand a hearing was had, and we give the following extracts from the Judge's report of the trial:

In the month of August, 1863, Capt. S. J. Crawford, (now Colonel or Lt. Col.) commanding a detachment of the 2d Kansas Cavalry, captured a rebel party in the Cherokee Territory, and took from them forty thousand (40,000) dollars of so-called Confederate Treasury notes or money. He subsequently turned over the same to his superior officer at Fort Smith, Ark. (in September, 1863.) Col. W. F. Cloud commanding said regiment, and also a brigade in the Army of the Frontier, 100 miles from Fort Smith, Ark., received said money, and also a large quantity of goods, and returned said Crawford ten thousand (10,000) dollars thereof, which \$10,000 were distributed by said Crawford among the military officers, Gen. Blunt, and others, in that military command.

[At this juncture of the affair, Gen. McNeill took command, and the report relates the regulations of trade made by him, which had been previously neglected, and then proceeds:]

McDonald and Co. had previously (to the regulations of trade by McNeill) hired a number of teams to haul from them from Kansas to Fort Smith a large lot of goods, under an agreement with the military authorities that they would not be required to haul any back load upon their return to Kansas. When said teams reached Fort Smith, McDonald requested said teams to proceed to Charleston, in Arkansas, about 25 or 30 miles south-east from Ft. Smith, and load with cotton and other goods for him. Via Fort Smith and Ft. Scott, to Leavenworth, Kansas. As most of said teams objected, he threatened them, and said that if they did not go, he would have them whipped. He promised them, on the other hand, if they complied, to procure for them a number of teams, and to pay them for their haul. They were thus prevailed upon to accept his offer. About the 17th or 18th of October, 1863, said teams, laden with cotton, and other goods, were started by said McDonald to Charleston, Ark., with instructions to the teamsters to pretend they were going out to procure forage.

At the same time about 30 Government wagons left Fort Smith for Charleston, under a military escort of such of the pioneers, and by Mr. J. H. Dickenson, two private citizens. The wagons were loaded with cotton by command of Cloud—some of the cotton was purchased of Mrs. Susan Richardson of Charleston, and some of Mrs. Carroll, three miles further, and the identical rebel money captured by Crawford was turned over to said McDonald.

A paper of which the following is a copy was produced at the office of Prov. Marshal at Ft. Smith: McDonald & Diefendorf Bought of J. R. Dickenson, 25 bales of cotton, average 50 lbs gross weight, 25 bales, 1250 lbs, at 50c \$125.00 Received payment for the same.

[This bill of sale at Fort Smith bears the same date as the one from Mrs. Richardson to Dickenson, 30 miles further out, and one from Mrs. Aldridge, 3 miles further out, is dated the same day. The report relates how the cotton was taken on towards Leavenworth and was seized by order of Ewing, and subsequently turned over to Gen. Deitzler. The Judge sums up the case by saying that the cotton was a bargain for when the teams were sent forth—that all the parties concerned were fully aware of the connection of Dickenson, (a man of little means and no credit) was a rascal to get around the regulations of trade adopted by the military, and put in operation by Gen. McNeill—that Diefendorf went with the teams after the cotton—that about 20 bales were brought off without consent of the military, who follow and get pay for a part of the same, and received by Dickenson to the petitioners hears date at Fort Smith, said Dickenson was not at Fort Smith and was not to be found side holder of the 25 bales for which he calls—but both said McDonald & Diefendorf, the petitioners, knew how the cotton was procured, and were fully aware of the parties to the whole transaction from the beginning, and that the paper purporting to be a bill of sale and receipt from said Dickenson, was concocted to cover up the real character of the transaction.

The report went to Washington, was examined at the Treasury Department, and this answer made: "The Judge of the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of Mo., has transmitted to me the petition of Alexander McDonald and Fox Diefendorf for remission of forfeiture in case of 25 bales of cotton with his summary inquiry thereon. I see no reason to interfere with the legal proceedings. You will therefore instruct the United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Mo. to cause the petitioners to be summoned to court that the prayer of the petitioners be denied."

Now this is not an electioneering document, but the official report of one of Mr. Lincoln's Judges, and the action of the Treasury Department under Mr. Chase. It proves beyond all question or cavil:

1. That Col. Crawford and Cloud are defrauders of the government.
2. That this fraud was in violation of the rules of the Treasury and of the army, which forbid the dealing in Confederate money.
3. That Blunt is a party to the fraud and shared in its benefits.

It throws a flood of light upon other matters.

1. It shows why all the plunderers praise the officers engaged in the transaction.
2. It shows why Crawford is Lane's candidate for Governor and Cloud for Elector.
3. It shows why such a howl was raised against Ewing—he was opposed to the thieves.

It proves, further, that all who support Crawford, support a robber of the government and a defrauder of the Treasury.

Freemen of Kansas, here is a record for you. Do you intend to support thieves for office? You have been deceived, but now the truth is made manifest and you know where you stand.

This transaction shows why the war is prolonged, and how officers of the army get rich out of the war by swindling the government. And now, fellow citizens, you have an opportunity to strike a blow at such corruption. Will you fail to do it? If you do, cease to call yourselves the friends of the government. No man is a friend to his government who will uphold or give any countenance to such robbery and fraud.

This shows why Phillips and other

honest officers have been removed. It shows that Lane well knew what he said when he told P. P. Elder, of Baldwin city, that the plunderers down there should make enough to re-elect him to the Senate. All is now plain. It shows where Lane and Sid. Clarke get their money to buy up the printing presses of the State. The *Conservative*, *Bulletin* and half-a-dozen other papers have been bought up by the Lane fund in whole or in part; and the money is all made by defrauding the government. It shows why Lane wishes war to become the settled policy of the nation. It shows where the *FRAUD* is and who perpetrates and upholds it.

And now the people of Kansas have an opportunity to strike a blow at such stupendous fraud, and if they fail to strike the blow, they deserve to bear the rigors and calamities of war, high taxes and three prices for food and clothing.

Down with the plunderers. No difference who they are, put them down.

**Cause of Discontent.**

In speaking of the discontent of the militia the *Times* gives the following facts as causes for the same. They tell with force:

"The chiefest reason of discontent among the militia was the report that Lane had been placed in supreme command of our forces, and that Maj. Gen. Blunt, his co-worker, had planted his batteries in the rear of our brave men, to drive them into Missouri, and, as they supposed, into Lane's clutches."

Another ground for suspicion that it was to be a political, instead of a military campaign, was that Gen. Blunt said to Capt. McClure that "he would be G—d if he would not beat the Thacher ticket."

Another ground for the same suspicion, was that General Curtis himself, while at Olathe, held a political conference with a citizen of Johnson county, asking him how much Clarke would run behind his ticket in that county. The General was informed that "Clarke would get but few votes there." Gen. Curtis then requested the gentleman to vote and work for Clarke.

Again, Price could not be found, and Gen. Curtis himself conceded that the mystery was inexplicable, and he contemplated disbanding the militia the very day that Price was discovered in force. Nothing but the firmness of Gov. Carney in withholding his proclamation, prevented this wretched disaster.

Nor do we blame Gen. Curtis in the slightest. We are among those who fully shared the opinion that Price had retreated South, and we only reflected the popular sentiment when we declared it such was the fact, our half clad, half starved militia, whom the Laneites were so fierce for driving into South Missouri and Arkansas, should not be needlessly detained from their homes; or to quote the precise language of Gen. Curtis, "beyond the point of danger."

## Price's Defeat—Its Results.

Most of our readers have learned of the defeat of Price already, and we need only say that he was badly whipped; that his plunder had to be abandoned; his cannon were captured, his trains were taken or burned; and he and his followers had to make their escape as best they could, amidst the booby they had loaded themselves with, and expected to carry off. Our troops, regulars and militia, did glorious fighting. Col. Jennison and Moonlight were the heroes of the volunteers on our side, and Gen. Pleasanton on the part of Rosecrans army. All our officers and men did nobly. At latest advices Price was making for the lower country with all the speed he could, followed by our men, who were continually slaughtering the rebels.

This is all glorious news, but the best of it is, that the defeat of Price will send dismay to Richmond, and all through rebeldom. The rebel leaders expected much from the invasion of Missouri. It was confidently believed that tens of thousands would flock to the standard of Price from Missouri, Illinois and other States, members of the secret order of treason known as Sons of Liberty. But they didn't come, and the rebels will see that their Northern allies are too cowardly to depend upon—that their treason is all in the heart and the word, and not with the sword; and their great hopes will fall. Good.

## Contemptible Demagoguery.

The Leavenworth Bulletin has persistently endeavored to make political capital out of the call to arms, and the suspension of business, and especially to direct odium upon Gov. Carney.

The following from the *Times* shows to what despicable tricks the editor resorted to carry his ends:

"Martial law being repealed by the same power that established it—to wit, the authority of Gen. Curtis, business was resumed by many of our tradesmen. What followed? The Lane faction, driven to desperation, and catching at the slightest pretext, to make political capital against Gov. Carney, had the unparalleled effrontery to say that business could not and should not be resumed until Gov. Carney had permitted it. At the same time, as they believed the Governor could not be heard from, they hoped to fix the responsibility for stopping business in our city upon him, and bring upon him public odium. And all

this, in face of the fact, that Gen. Curtis had said, 'that the danger was removed, and that he was glad to relieve the people from the burden.'"

Was there ever such outrageous partisanship as the following from the *Bulletin* exhibits:

"Business cannot be resumed until Gov. Carney revokes that part of his order closing business."

"We publish this fact in answer to the thousand questions that are being continually asked us by men who are deeply interested in a correct understanding of this matter."

And to carry out this miserable conspiracy against the rights, and this shameless fraud upon the interests of the business men of this city, to promote paltry party ends, the editor of the *Bulletin* finds another tool of Lane to do his dirty work, in the person of Gen. T. A. Davies, to wit:

Fort Leavenworth, Oct. 24.  
To the Editor of the Bulletin:  
Gen. Curtis has revoked martial law north of the Kaw river. I presume Gov. Carney's proclamation closing business is in force till repealed.

T. A. DAVIES, Brig. Gen.  
Happily, Governor Carney was near the telegraphic wires that his unscrupulous adversaries had hoped, and sent the following to Col. Hershfield: WYANDOTTE, Oct. 24.

LIEUT. COL. HERSHFIELD:  
Let business be resumed. Gen. Curtis has suspended martial law. The Northern militia sent home. THOMAS CARNEY, Governor. Comment is unnecessary.

The editor of the *Bulletin* remained at home and maligned the brave men who went to the field. Shame on such a course! The least one should do who remained at home when able to go, is to speak well of those who do go, or keep silent. The militia, on the whole, did nobly, and the man who vilifies them is unworthy the name of a Kansan.

**Victory.**—Sheridan's recent victory was a grand one. At the first, our forces were surprised at daylight, and the left wing broken and scattered, the center driven, and 20 cannon, wagons, ambulances and arms captured. Sheridan arrived on the field (he had been to Washington) rode along the lines and was received with cheers; ordered a charge, drove the enemy in utter rout, took 43 guns, part of them our own back, wagons, trains, ambulances, caissons, and nearly all the rebels had. Night only saved the enemy from annihilation. The rebels are greatly disheartened over the defeat.

**E. C. Cheesborough** of Atchison, another of the nominees for Elector, died recently. This makes two out of the three nominated on the 3d inst. It is a strange fatality—one without a parallel in the history of the country.

## A Few Practical Questions.

To J. H. Lane:

DEAR SIR:—You said in your speech in St. Louis sometime ago, that "every dollar's worth of property taken by you, in your famous campaign in Missouri in 1861, was turned over to the government." To whose government did you mean? Will you show receipts, or state anything about that thirty or forty thousand dollars worth of goods, taken by you at Osceola, and boxed up in Westport, Missouri? Secondly: will you tell what became of that immense lot of contraband stock brought out of Missouri by the troops, consisting of horses, mules, oxen, cows and sheep, and turned over by your order, to J. C. Lambain and others, under the pretense that it was to be wintered on the Neosho, and sold by the government in the spring? Whose government sold that property and received the money? Are there any papers to show? J. C. Lambain says that he fed what he collected about one month, and that you sent an order for it, and he turned it over to you. Will you tell when and where the sales were, or what became of that property? You frequently said to us that all the property was regularly turned over to your Quartermaster. Did you turn your Quartermaster over? One item more—when did you turn over the two fine horses brought out of Southern Missouri—I mean the black and gray worth \$500 each—that you left in the care of a darkey in Lawrence, when you started to Washington? And the three mules that you had tied west of your house when we were on a visit? A satisfactory answer to these questions in this canvass than all the speeches you can ever make. And will you tell your friends in your speeches whether the raid upon Lawrence was, or was not the reaction of your raid on Osceola? ONE OF THE 55 WHO MADE YOU SENATOR.—Times.

## WANTED!

100 Pounds of Fresh Butter, for which I will pay the highest market price in Cash. Oskaloosa, Oct. 23. L. F. WALDEN.

## TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and Lung affections, (free of charge) by sending their address to REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, 217-3m Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

## MATRIMONIAL.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, If you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you without money and without price, valuable information that will enable you to marry happily and speedily, irrespective of age, wealth or beauty. This information will cost you nothing, and if you wish to marry, I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return mail, and no questions asked. Address SARAH B. LAMBERT, 217-3m Greenpoint, Kings Co., New York.

## New Advertisements.

AT WHOLESALE ONLY!  
WATCHES AND JEWELRY  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE  
Lowest Prices for Cash!

Army and Country Merchants, Peddlers, Traders, Sattlers, and General Dealers, can make enormous profits upon a small investment.

Jewelry of any Pattern or Quality Made to Order. Estimates for any class of work prepared. Particular attention paid to supplying Auctioneers, Country Peddlers, Indian Traders, and Army Dealers.

Any Style of Goods Manufactured such as Invitations, etc., at short notice.

Good Canvassing Clerks, with a small capital, can find constant employment. Illustrated Lists and full particulars free.

The Profit of the Retailer is Very Large.

A WHOLESALE SUPPLY can be carried in a knapsack, hand valise, or carpet bag, and will not be like books, bulky or inconvenient to carry.

Remember another thing—the business is strictly honorable! It is a business in which an ample and satisfactory opportunity is given for the money received, and an encouraging profit is pocketed at the same time. It is an occupation in which a person need not be afraid or ashamed to converse the same field again and again, for where once our goods are introduced, a permanent and continuous demand is created.

To Soldiers in the Army, or those at home disabled by the hardships of war, to Clergymen out of health, Teachers, Postmasters, or any person who wishes either local or an active occupation, and one that brings with it great pecuniary inducements, this presents an opportunity seldom met with. Try it and see for yourselves!

Carefully selected lots of Jewelry, comprising our newest styles and most valuable variety of Goods, will be sent anywhere in the Loyal States. We are constantly filling orders from persons leaving the choice of Goods wholly with us. To such we promise the best exercise of our taste and judgment, and from our long experience can ensure satisfaction. We ask no pay in advance, states what style and variety of Goods are wanted, and we will send the same and collect pay by Express at the end of the Route.

**GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.**  
Government and manufactured in the best manner, of pure material, all warranted at prices from \$10 to \$250 each. Sent anywhere—pay collected by Express. Satisfaction guaranteed! All Watches at first prices; they being of our own importation.

Circulars free by mail! Send for them!!  
T. & H. GAUGHAN,  
Manufacturers and Importers,  
715 Broadway, NEW YORK.

## Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1864, Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Elijah H. James, deceased, late of Jefferson County, State of Kansas, were issued to the undersigned by the Probate Court of said County and State. All persons having claims against said estate, are required to exhibit them for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within three years from the date of said letters, they will be forever barred.  
ELIZABETH JAMES, Administrator.

## Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1864, Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Lydia M. Pearalls, deceased, late of the County of Jefferson, and State of Kansas, were issued to the undersigned by the Probate Court of said County and State. All persons having claims against said estate, are required to exhibit them for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within three years from the date of said letters, they will be forever barred.  
LYDIA M. PEARALLS, Administrator.

## LADIES' BAZAAR.

S. A. STERN,  
DEALER IN  
MILLINERY,  
AND  
FANCY GOODS,  
63 DELAWARE STREET,  
LE WENWORTH, Kan.

## BROWN &amp; BRO.

Have removed their Drug Store to the corner of Shawnee & 5th sts., opposite the Mansion House, Leavenworth, and have on hand a full supply of Medicines, Fine Perfumery, Brushes of all kinds, and every thing pertaining to the Drug trade. 189-1f.

## Groceries, Seeds

AND—  
IMPLEMENTS.  
GRANT & PREST,  
SOLE AGENTS FOR  
DAVID LANDRETH & SONS'  
Pure Warranted Garden Seeds,  
C. H. McCORMICK & BROS.'  
Mower & Reaper,  
H. A. PITTS & CO.'s  
Thrashing Machines.

## W. A. COR.

W. A. COR. E. S. CONWELL.  
A FACT WORTH KNOWING!  
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC!  
New Store at Oskaloosa!  
COY & CONWELL  
Are now opening a complete stock of  
**DRUGS,**  
PATENT MEDICINES,  
PAINTS, VARNISHES,  
OILS, TURPENTINE,  
**GROCERIES,**  
And all articles found in a well regulated Drug or Grocery Store.

## W. A. COR.

WAREHOUSE, difficulty of procuring undiluted Drugs, and conscious of the great importance, both to the physician who prescribes and the patient who receives them, of genuine, unadulterated medicines, Mr. Diefendorf has given his personal attention and experience to the selection of a new stock, and can assure the public that every article can be taken in perfect confidence of their legitimate remedial effects.

## W. A. COR.

We have all the PATENT MEDICINES of the day constantly on hand.  
CATHARTIC PILLS at 20 cents per box, and all other Medicines in same proportion.  
We will soon be in receipt of the best stock of  
**PERFUMERY**  
Ever brought to this market, having ordered direct from the manufacturers in New York.  
Also, keep a large stock of Buffalo Horn, Rubber, Ivory, Combs and Fine COMBS.  
Call and see.

## W. A. COR.

**Wines & Liquors**  
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.  
**OUR GROCERIES**  
Consist in part of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Essence, Macaroni, Spices, Raisins, Apples, Peaches, Peppermint, Ginger, Soda, Baking Soda, Soap, Powder, Lard, Short, Corn, Beans, Canned Fruit, Pickles, Pickled Eggs, Pickled Onions, Pickled Cucumbers, Pickled Apples, Pickled Peaches, Pickled Pears, Pickled Quinces, Pickled Plums, Pickled Cherries, Pickled Raspberries, Pickled Strawberries, Pickled Blackberries, Pickled Elderberries, Pickled Huckleberries, Pickled Serviceberries, Pickled Amelanchiers, Pickled Syringas, Pickled Viburnums, Pickled Cornus, Pickled Rhamnus, Pickled Lonicera, Pickled Asclepias, Pickled Digitalis, Pickled Adonis, Pickled Ranunculus, Pickled Anemone, Pickled Paeonia, Pickled Moutan, Pickled Camellia, Pickled Nymphaea, Pickled Nelumbium, Pickled Lotus, Pickled Ficus, Pickled Tamarix, Pickled Salix, Pickled Populus, Pickled Alnus, Pickled Betula, Pickled Corylus, Pickled Juglans, Pickled Quercus, Pickled Castanea, Pickled Fagus, Pickled Ilex, Pickled Laurus, Pickled Rosmarinus, Pickled Salvia, Pickled Thymus, Pickled Origanum, Pickled Echinacea, Pickled Valeriana, Pickled Gentiana, Pickled Primula, Pickled Ranunculus, Pickled Anemone, Pickled Paeonia, Pickled Moutan, Pickled Camellia, Pickled Nymphaea, Pickled Nelumbium, Pickled Lotus, Pickled Ficus, Pickled Tamarix, Pickled Salix, Pickled Populus, Pickled Alnus, Pickled Betula, Pickled Corylus, Pickled Juglans, Pickled Quercus, Pickled Castanea, Pickled Fagus, Pickled Ilex, Pickled Laurus, Pickled Rosmarinus, Pickled Salvia, Pickled Thymus, Pickled Origanum, Pickled Echinacea, Pickled Valeriana, Pickled Gentiana, Pickled Primula, Pickled Ranunculus, Pickled Anemone, Pickled Paeonia, Pickled Moutan, Pickled Camellia, Pickled Nymphaea, Pickled Nelumbium, Pickled Lotus, Pickled Ficus, Pickled Tamarix, Pickled Salix, Pickled Populus, Pickled Alnus, Pickled Betula, Pickled Corylus, Pickled Juglans, Pickled Quercus, Pickled Castanea, Pickled Fagus, Pickled Ilex, Pickled Laurus, Pickled Rosmarinus, 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